

The Hongkong Telegraph

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February 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 3 p.m. 61
Humidity 90 70

February 6, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 51 3 p.m. 61
Humidity 61

7871 五廿月二十

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BREAK IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Does it Foreshadow a Final Ultimatum?

London, February 5.
Herr von Kuehlmann and Count Casarini have suddenly returned to Berlin from Brest-Litovsk, ostensibly to participate in deliberations regarding political, economic and territorial questions affecting the Central Powers. The precise meaning of this sudden interlude is unknown, but it seems to point to a temporary breakdown in the negotiations and possibly forebodes a final ultimatum demanding acceptance of the German annexationist terms.

IMPRISONED BRITISH AIRMEN.

Britain Threatens Reprisals on Germany.

London, February 5.
Reuter confirms the report that Britain, through Holland, has informed Germany that unless the capture of British airmen, Captain Scholtz and Lieutenant Wooley, who have been sentenced to long imprisonment for distributing leaflets from the air, are immediately released and treated as ordinary war prisoners, Britain will be compelled to take reprisals, of which a month's notice will be given, in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to the Hague. Britain does not admit the German contention that the airmen committed a breach of international law, and points out that Austro-German airmen have repeatedly dropped pamphlets.

BRITISH NAVAL VESSEL SUNK.

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost.

London, February 5.
The Admiralty announces that the armed boarding steamer Louvain was torpedoed and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on January 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

BOLO PASHA'S TRIAL.

The Accused Adopts an Insolent Air.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that at the trial of Bolo Pasha the Court was crowded, and there was the most intense expectation of further revelations. The sitting was devoted to the reading of a very lengthy indictment describing Bolo's relations with the ex-Khedive and others, unravelling the tangled skein of intrigue influencing opinion in France, including the proposed purchase of the Figeo. Numerous witnesses have been subpoenaed, including Bolo's wife, M. Barthou, (ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Madame Caillaux. The latter, who is indisposed, is unable to attend. M. Caillaux has also been cited and will be brought from prison when called. Bolo Pasha, who was very calm, took a seat in the dock, and, adjusting his monocle, surveyed the seven judges with an insolent air. He waved his hand to the lady who is his latest wife.

THE MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

Allies' Superiority in Men and Guns.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Secretary of War, in his weekly review, officially announces that Americans occupy part of the actual battle-front. The nation is warned not to permit the industrial disturbances in Germany to slacken war preparations. It is believed that the Allies have a preponderance in men and guns on the Western Front, despite the reports of Germany's numerical superiority which have been spread by the enemy. The inter-Allied Council at Versailles has attained complete and close co-operation between the Allies and ourselves, and the harmonious understanding between the Supreme Commands of all forces engaged promises to show positive results. The operations in which Americans have so far participated have been of a minor character. Hostile concentrations are continuing on the Western Front. While positive proof has been received that the enemy has removed troops from the Eastern theatre and is stripping other fronts for the coming struggle in the West, nevertheless the Allies are believed to still hold a very appreciable numerical superiority both in men and in guns.

SEIZED GERMAN LINERS.

Privy Council Allows Enemy Appeal.

London, February 5.
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has allowed the Hamburg-America Line's appeal against the Prize Court judgment confiscating the Kron Princess Cecilia and the Prinz Adalbert, which were seized at Falmouth on August 5, 1914.
The Court based its judgment on the Hague Convention and held that the circumstances attending the seizure were such that the vessels concerned were only liable to detention during the war. Costs were given against the Crown.
The effect of the judgment is to reserve all rights for decision when the war concludes and the German Government's views regarding the true construction of the Convention are ascertainable.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE WAR CONFERENCE.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Wellington says that the Cabinet has decided that New Zealand shall be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference, and that, subject to the approval of Parliament, the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward shall be the Dominion representatives. A short session of Parliament, opening about April 9, will be held to make the necessary arrangements.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided last night Fierbaix, on the Ypres-Staden Railway.

AMERICAN WAR FINANCE BILL.

London, February 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, a War Finance Bill, giving the Government control of the financing of private undertakings in war time, has been introduced in Congress.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE HALIFAX DISASTER.

Pilot and Captain Blamed and Arrested.

London, February 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Halifax states that the Commission investigating the disaster of December 6 blames the pilot, Mr. McKay, who boarded the steamer Montblanc at Halifax, and Captain Lamode, master of the steamer. Both have been arrested and charged with manslaughter.
The Commission recommends the cancellation of Captain Lamode's licence and censures the Pilotage Authorities for permitting McKay to pilot ships since the disaster.
The Chief Examining Officer was found guilty of neglect of duties as regards movement of ships in harbour.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLT.

The Strike Movement Reported Ending.

London, February 5.
Apparently the strikes in Germany are waning. Reports from the provinces indicate that the movement is ending or has ended. Krupp states that fewer than four hundred of their workers struck. Some of these were dismissed, and others were fined. Troops are guarding the entrance to a building in the Moabit district of Berlin where a court-martial is being held in camera.
It transpires that both the Majority and Minority Socialists requested an immediate convocation of the Reichstag. The President replied saying that leaders of all other parties are opposed to the proposal, which is therefore refused.

THE TROUBLE IN GREECE.

London, February 5.
Telegrams from Athens clearly indicate that the mutiny in the Army is due entirely to civilian agitators.
An official Decree orders the closing of the Chamber, the reactionary members of which are preparing a campaign of obstruction and opposition to mobilisation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Airmen Drop More Bombs.

London, February 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We dropped enemy trenches eastward of Hargicourt. There was hostile artillery firing at Lens and north-eastward of Gavrelle. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway station and sidings at Valenciennes. They also fired several thousand rounds at the enemy in the trenches and back areas and brought down five and drove down five. One of our machines is missing. Our machines bombed the enemy's aerodromes and billets last night.

The Admiralty reports: Naval aircraft yesterday bombed the aerodrome at Houtave, downed one enemy machine and drove down two out of control. Two of ours are missing.

German Attack Easily Repulsed.

London, February 4.
A French communique states: After a violent artillery preparation the Germans last evening attempted an attack on the sector west of Fresnes, which was easily repulsed. Between January 21 and 31 thirteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down and fifteen others were seriously damaged and fell uncontrolled in their own lines.
A French communique records an intense artillery duel north of Aisne, in the Cornillet region, Argonne and Upper Alsace.

Heavy Enemy Loss.

London, February 4.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havricourt, but were driven off with heavy loss. Another party rushed a post southward of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing. There is hostile artillery firing eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens, in the neighbourhood of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres. Aeroplanes dropped 41 tons of bombs on various targets, including rail-signals at Melle, Ingelmunster and Lightervelde. Five hostile machines were brought down and five driven down. One of ours is missing.

OBJECT OF THE WAR COUNCIL.

London, February 4.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says: I gathered from an exceptionally well informed source some details throwing light on various aspects of the Supreme War Council. Although the latter met to discuss the question of closer military co-ordination, the result of the deliberations showed that such a body might and ought to discuss all matters relating to the war, for example munitions, naval policy, shipping and food. It must not be forgotten that the Council is primarily a political, not a military body. The only actual members of the Council are the Premiers of France, Italy and England and a member of the United States Government. Besides its military representatives, each country has political and naval representatives at Versailles. Briefly the object of the War Council is to create a unity of policy taking into account the economic and political, besides purely military and naval factors, for one end, namely the gaining of victory.

RUMANIANS FIGHTING RUSSIANS.

London, February 4.
Rumanian official telegrams state that the great part of the Rumanian army is now fighting and dispersing Russian troops. The disintegration on the Russian front at Moldavia is increasing daily, whole units proceeding to Rantz, attacking Rumanian towns and villages en route. Rumanians after twenty-four hours' fighting dispersed a Russian division and captured fifty guns with which the Russians were bombarding Galatz. The Rumanians also surrounded, dispersed and sent to Russia, a Russian Army Corps, which attacked Falticeni and Moldavia. Owing to the Red Guards stopping supplies from Bessarabia for Moldavia, Rumanians, at the request of the Bessarabian Government, occupied the food centres of Bessarabia, also the Kishinev railway. The Rumanians are now fighting the Bolsheviks throughout Bessarabia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

Factories Under Military Control.

Copenhagen, February 4.
The Military Commander of the Berlin District has issued a proclamation declaring that all important factories are under complete military control and the employees will be court-martialled unless they resume work on Monday morning. The court-martials in Berlin are authorised to pass death sentences on the occasion of which will occur within twenty-four hours thereafter.

Herr Dittmann Sentenced.

Amsterdam, February 4.
A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Dittmann has been sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress for attempted high treason and also two months' imprisonment for resisting the authorities.

TROUBLE IN GREEK ARMY.

Athens, February 4.

An official message says: A large proportion of the Lamia infantry regiments and a number of artillerymen armed themselves and mutinied, but the movement was quickly repressed. It is stated that the Government intends to deal most severely with attempts to impede the progress of mobilisation.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

London, February 5.

In the House of Lords on the Electoral Reform Bill, Lord Selbourne moved that they should not insist on their scheme of proportional representation, but insert counter-proposals applying the principle to all boroughs returning three or more members.

The Peers agreed to this by 55 votes to 35.
Lord Galway moved that the House of Lords insist on their amendment eliminating the alternative vote.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS.

London, February 5.

The Ministry of Food announces an early establishment of a country-wide system of communal kitchens. Local authorities will own and manage them, the Government providing 15 per cent. of the initial outlay and guaranteeing 25 per cent. of the initial working expenses. The kitchens are intended for use of all classes and the dining room of the House of Commons might be placed on a communal basis.

THE POSITION OF UKRAINE.

Amsterdam, February 4.

After hearing the statement of the Ukrainian Rada representative at Brest-Litovsk, in which he ferociously attacked M. Trotsky, the Central Powers' delegation decided to recognise the representatives of the Rada as entitled to speak for Ukraine.

London, February 4.

Light is thrown on the hitherto obscure situation in Ukraine by a speech by a representative of the Rada at Brest-Litovsk, who stated that 90 per cent. of the Rada's candidates were elected to the Constituent Assembly, compared with less than 10 per cent. of the Bolshevik candidates in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Congress of Soviets at Kieff on December 3, overwhelmingly declared for the Rada, where upon a small group of Bolsheviks went to Kharkoff and declared itself the new government of the Ukrainian Peoples' Republic. The latter's delegates hardly represented the town of Kharkoff, much less the Ukrainian Republic.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES DENIED.

London, February 4.

The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship, accompanied by torpedo-boat chasers, was mined and sank in the Firth of Forth. There was no incident on which the statement could be based.

The Admiralty states that submarine E 14 proceeded to the Dardanelles on January 27, in order to complete the destruction of the Goeben.

A wireless Turkish official message reports that the E 14 was sunk at Kumkale. Seven men were saved. It adds that they shot off the periscope of E 82, which was certainly regarded as destroyed. The British Admiralty states that all except E 14 have returned to their bases.

BOLO TRIAL BEGUN.

Paris, February 5.

The trial of Bolo Pasha and others began before a Court Martial, counsel for the defence pointing out that a state of war did not exist between France and Turkey and requesting an adjournment in order to call witnesses from Constantinople and also Mr. Hearst, the newspaper proprietor from the United States. The Court refused this on the ground that it had no power to compel attendance.

DRAMATIC EVENTS EXPECTED IN THE WEST.

London, February 4.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: Amid side-shows like artillery and patrol encounters there exists a general sense of expectancy of dramatic developments which are momentarily awaited. The pre-storm lull seems to be ending.

The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent estimates that the Germans now number 180 divisions in the west, of whom 115 are in the line, or an increase of about forty divisions compared with the campaign of 1917.
The unanimity of the Allies will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset confidently and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor steadfastness can be shaken.

DUTCH STRIKES NOT GENERAL.

Amsterdam, February 4.

The strike called by syndicalists for today is in nowise general. Only a small percentage of the employees of various works have hitherto struck. Manned guardposts are patrolling the streets and preventing the strikers from forcing entry.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Another Murder Trial.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court this morning, when Mr. Justice Gompertz heard the case in which Fung, Chin, and others were charged with the murder of Yik-shan, the accountant of the Po On Insurance Company, whose office was situated in Wang Lok Street. The case is connected with that which was before the Court yesterday, when a prisoner named Ho Hong was sentenced to death for the murder of the accountant. The Attorney General prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. F. G. Jenkin, (instructed by Messrs. Johnstone Stokes and Master) appeared for the defence. The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs. N. Gonella, W. Anderson, B. W. Cormack, A. G. Spafford, P. J. Taylor, J. Walker and A. Tasker.

The Attorney General, opening the case, said prisoner was a clerk in the employment of the Po On Insurance Co., and he was charged with murdering the accountant. The murder was a very daring and sensational one, and was committed for purposes of robbing the safe of the Company. The murderers took very great risks, because on the same floor on which the accountant was, there were quite a number of people sleeping. The murderers did not actually leave the premises until it was light the next morning. Unfortunately they were able to carry out their design. There was a number of witnesses, but the principal one was that of an accountant of the men, who would be called for the Crown. This man himself was in the plot and took part in the murder. Evidence of this kind must be received with great care and treated with caution. It was evidence that was very often called by the Crown, and it was evidence upon which a conviction was very often obtained. It would be realised that the evidence of a self-confessed murderer and robber must be carefully weighed, but it must not be forgotten that sometimes even a murderer and robber might speak the truth.

The case is proceeding.

Former Hongkong Boxer.

Iron Box, lightweight champion of the Orient, has volunteered for service in the Philippine National Guard as instructor of boxing. Box wants to see service and believes that he can be of value to the militia forces of the islands as boxing instructor. In every training camp in the United States, several boxing instructors give the troops lessons in the men's art of self-defence and Box believes that the National Guard should follow the system in vogue in the States.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Mirovitch and M. Plesko—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 11.

Chinese New Year.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Race Meeting—1st Day.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Race Meeting—2nd Day.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Race Meeting—3rd Day.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Birrell to Retire.
At a meeting of the North Bristol Liberal Association recently a letter was read from Mr. Birrell announcing, with regret, his retirement at the next election. He added that he no longer possessed the necessary strength which the experience of nine contested elections had taught him was necessary for those exhilarating occasions.

Scottish Judge.
The new Scottish Judge, Mr. Christopher M. Johnston, K.C., who will sit at the Bar as Procurator of the Court of Session and as a member of Parliament for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's University, was formally installed at the Court of Session on Monday. The new Judge took his seat in the Court at 10.30 a.m. on Monday. The title taken from the Perthshire estate now owned by his father is "Barr."

New Common Sergeant.
The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Henry Fielding Dickson, K.C., to the office of Common Sergeant of the City of London. Mr. Dickson is the son of Charles Dickson, the novelist, and is 68 years of age. He was called to the Bar in 1878, became a Benchers of the Inner Temple in 1890, and took silk in 1892. At the time he was Recorder of Deal, and has been Recorder of Maidstone since 1892.

American General's Narrow Escape.
Washington, January 29.—General Leonard Wood and two other American officers had a narrow escape from death yesterday when an explosion in their vicinity at an unnamed point on the French front resulted in their suffering wounds that have since been pronounced as dangerous. Five French officers and soldiers in the same party as General Wood and the other American officers were less fortunate. They were instantly killed by the explosion.

60 Years a Registrar.
Tributes were paid at London Bankruptcy Court to the work of Mr. James Rigg Brighams, who has retired from the position of Senior Registrar after 65 years' service. Altogether he has been a Registrar 60 years. Mr. Brighams was called to the Bar in 1850, said Mr. Registrar Hope, just six months after Lord Halsbury. The Law List showed only five other names of lawyers of an earlier call than his, and it was doubtful if any of those had had as long a period of continuous active service.

Affair of Premature Burial.
Sir Ralph William Frankland Payne-Gallwey, third baronet, late Bt. Baron of Thirsk, York, and the Carlton Club, well known as a sportsman and an authority on fishing and wild duck shooting, the inventor of a gun for duck shooting, and the author of a number of works on archery and ancient weapons, has left an undistributed estate of the value of £3,079. The testator directed his body to be cremated, and that two surgeons be paid ten guineas each to take surgical means by means of instruments to ensure that life is absolutely extinct, and that to be paid to each of the surgeons for seeing this carried out.

The Transferable Vote Bill.
In connection with the Representation of the People Bill, now before Parliament, a White Paper was issued, recently (No. 8788) containing draft rules prescribing the method of voting, and the method of counting votes, at any election according to the principle of (1) the single transferable vote; and (2) the alternative vote. The rules, which constitute a "transferable vote" system, are set out in detail the somewhat complicated procedure to be followed in order to carry out the two plans, often put forward by electoral reformers, to secure a more scientific system of Parliamentary representation. It is intended to see that the voters' choice is not lost, and that the voters' choice is not lost, and that the voters' choice is not lost.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese in Manchuria.

At the end of last August there were 119,374 Japanese in South Manchuria, an increase of 7,000 since December. The rate of increase has been more remarkable since last April, the average increase being about 1,800 or so. The Japanese population in the district under the jurisdiction of the Dairen Civil Administration is 44,497.

Luck?

A subaltern at the front describes in a letter home a curious escape he had. He calls it luck. His mother had no doubt that it was the finger of Providence. He had been inoculated, and the doctors told him that he must not leave his bed for a day or two. He tried to obey, but it seemed beyond his power to stay, so he left his bed and went out of the house. When he returned he found that his bullet had been bombarded and one shell that pierced the roof had gone through his bed. He would certainly have been killed had he obeyed the doctors' orders.

Formerly of Hongkong.

The death has taken place at Torquay, in his ninety-first year, of the Rev. Andrew Horsburgh. He was a graduate of St. Andrew's University, of which he was Bursar from 1842 to 1848. Later he was curate at Campbelltown until he left for China, where he was Chaplain to the Foreign Factories at Canton, and was on the Cathedral Staff at Hongkong. Afterwards he became Acting Chaplain at Sarawak, Borneo, and successively missionary at Banting, Selat, Penang, Dargat, Delhi, and Naini Tal, and was Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.


Kitchener Bust for the War Office.

There was an interesting little private ceremony at the War Office recently, when Mr. Richard Bell, sculptor, presented to the Lord Kitcheners National Memorial Fund Committee a gunmetal bust of the late Field Marshal Earl Kitchener which he had recently executed. There were present a large number of general officers, personal friends, and comrades of Lord Kitchener. The bust has been placed at the head of the grand staircase. Mr. Bell, in making the presentation, said he did it that future generations might know the features of the soldier at whose call a great army of free men rallied and bravely left their shores to fight and die for humanity and for justice. Sir Eginald Blore, in accepting the gift and the custody of it on behalf of the Army Council, thanked the sculptor for his generosity, and warmly congratulated him on the excellence of the likeness he had produced. He could think of no more fitting site for the bust than the office in which Lord Kitchener performed his crowning work.

An Unpublished Spy Story.

Since the war British visitors to Paris have been no little delighted to make the acquaintance of a street news-vendor, who, a truly Cockney accent and John Bull bluffness, thrust his wares under the passing Britons' noses. There was no mistaking the man for anything but an Englishman, with, perhaps, a northern streak. The man had become a variable war institution in the capital, his genial manner winning all British hearts. Thus the fellow was to be seen daily on the boulevards or near the Gare St. Lazare, hawking the English paper, of which he seemed to have the sole street-selling rights. His voice could often be heard (against regulations) calling out the latest war edition, his speech, when the news was particularly bad for the Allies, assuming a strange jocularity. For three years this public character enjoyed the favour of Paris, no one suspecting that behind those apparently British features there dwelled the brain of a Boche. This fact having, however, penetrated a passing lady's perceptivity she forth with recounted her fears to the nearest Commissary. The fellow will sell no more English papers for he has now been shot.

NOTICES.



VICTOR RECORDS
THE RECORDS OF QUALITY
SELECTIONS OF EVERY
CLASS OF MUSIC
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
20% discount for cash
with order.

MOUTRIE'S



SEE LAZARUS
TO
SEE BETTER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

TANK IN THE CITY.

Greeting from the Skies.

Tank No. 113 went into the City on December 6 and did great business. One way and another, from different insurance offices he collected \$805,000. He had to put in one or two particularly fancy "slews" to get through his business in the narrow streets of the "square mile," but he did it triumphantly. The City watched him with all the interest in life. It took all the efforts of his body-guard of good-humoured police at times to keep that interest from being dangerously close. "Less you want your toes trod off you'd better get back at once," was the line to take, you remember, when the elephants brought the guns. Many a bright inquiring young spirit in the parlours of the Bank found himself suddenly upon the sidewalk, having been lifted bodily and deposited there by a stalwart arm. The tank's bodyguards grew quite expert at this work—did it in their stride with one swift and simple gesture. When the tank "slewed" round at the end of Threadneedle-street to turn into Bishopsgate within a dramatic thing happened. As it passed a moment, having completed his "slew," a portent of the skies appeared suddenly above. It was an airship, floating lonely and beautiful in the upper air. Not very high up, for you picked out the gondolas under the bewitching silver body, and the number and identification marks were dot even at the height. The two monsters, one of earth the other of air, gravely saluted one another, and the crowd, quick to appreciate the significance of the incident, burst suddenly into a ringing cheer. This meeting of the tank and the airship in the very heart of Empire will live long in the memory of those who saw it. It was unheeded and perfect.

The total collected by No. 113 has been given. These were companies contributing, and the amounts they gave. Classical

Medical, and General, \$50,000; Refuge Assurance, \$50,000; National Mutual Life, \$50,000; Scottish Life, \$50,000; Alliance Assurance, \$100,000; North British and Mercantile, \$50,000; Scottish Widows' Fund, \$30,000; Standard Life, \$50,000; Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders, and Co., \$50,000; Commercial Union, \$100,000; London Assurance, \$50,000; Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, \$50,000; Liverpool and London and Globe Assurance, \$50,000.

Let the public consider these figures, and then further take into consideration the fact that they represent only a fraction of what the insurance companies have put into war bonds. The Prudential on Wednesday handed its great interest cheque of \$828,500 to the tank to be reinvested. Other companies have been prevented from following suit by the fact that they had already reinvested their dividends by return of of post. Could any more striking proof be given of the soundness of war bonds as an investment? There are no thrower judges of securities in the world than the heads of these great companies, who have so lavishly poured in millions that are helping to win the war. Where they have led you need not be afraid to follow. Their own staffs have not hesitated; the tank has taken many applications for certificates from insurance employees, and will take many more. "God Save the King" was sung as one of the offices called on, and cheers for "boys at the front" raised at another. The crowd at the Royal Exchange was enormous. It was "Scotland's Day" in Trafalgar-square. The total takings of the tanks for the day were \$300,729, and the grand total is now \$2,213,308.

Woman Surveyor.

Miss Righton, of Disley, Cheshire, has been appointed acting surveyor to the local rural council in place of her brother, Lieutenant L. Righton, who is going abroad. She is the first woman to be appointed to such a public office in Cheshire.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply E. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shamsham, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For Music Store, LADY ASSISTANT, Apply Box 1358 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A POSITION by an ENGLISH BOY, who has just left school, in a Commercial House. Apply to "K" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two or three LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. Apply to—Tong Seng & Co., 19, Queen's Road, Central, Telephone No. 976.

DANCE CIRCLE.—Spend a pleasant evening, Monday and Thursday, 9 P.M., 31, Queen's Road Central, ground floor, next door, Hongkong Cinema.

NOTICES.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	45.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " 50	2.35
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	.50
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
Superfine " 20	.75
" " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

Soap for Wounds.

The results of using common soap instead of antiseptics in the dressing of wounds in 383 cases are described in the Lancet by two R. A. M. C. captains. The writers say that soap solution dressings clean a wound quickly and are less painful. The practice of letting blood from a healthy person flow directly into the veins of a badly wounded man who has lost much blood, is growing in importance. It is stated in the British Medical Journal that out of 36 cases of a desperate nature, all of whom except one could not have survived otherwise, 22 were saved by transfusion of blood. The problem of how to deal with the person who, apparently well himself, carries in his throat virulent diphtheria germs, has long puzzled doctors, but by removing the tonsils of six recognized "diphtheria carriers" two medical officers have succeeded in freeing them from the germs.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1918.

THE committee beg to notify intending exhibitors that the Show will be held sometime during March on a date to be notified later.

It has been decided to include Poultry provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersecretary.

G. W. GEGG.

Hon Sec. & Treasurer.
c/o Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
105, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2296. HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT
STOCKTAKING

SALE

20% CASH DISCOUNT.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS
TO SELECT FROM. CUT FULL
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

NOTICES.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR DIRECTORY IS BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address NOW
For the 1918 issue of the
HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY
Dollar Directory Company
P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—
"WHITE ROSE"
\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET"
\$5.35 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG
168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.
KWONG YUEN
19 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES VICTORIA BUILDINGS on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the REPORT of DIRECTORS together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY 4th to SATURDAY 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co. Ltd.
General Agents for the
Kowloon Land and Building Co. Ltd.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 18th February, 1918, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 16th January, 1918.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained in Japan.

Knows your system.

Removes all ailments.

Will visit patients' residences.

By arrangement.

70, 72, 74, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all cases of
COUGH.

Price
50 cents and \$1.00
per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
HUNTER.—At Hongkong, on 5th February, to Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Hunter, a son. Shanghai papers please copy.
DEATH.
DOUGALL.—At Montreal, Canada, James S.N. Dougall, father of Mrs. T.G. Turnbull of this City.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

GERMANY'S CONFUSION.

German Socialists, and especially the strong Jewish element in German Socialism, feared and hated Imperial Russia, and it was probably by working on this fear, that the leaders of Germany induced the Socialistic Party, at the outbreak of the war, to protest their loyalty and to vote the war credits. Otherwise all Germany was united in seeing in England the great obstacle which had to be overcome were Germany's world-ambitions to be realized. But there were two schools of thought, united in their hope of crushing the British Empire, but divided in their opinion as to the method by which this might be most successfully accomplished. One school dreamed of the continental method, of striking towards the south-east, dominating the Balkans, Turkey and Mesopotamia, capturing the Suez Canal and Egypt, and thus on the one hand reaching out into Asia and on the other into Africa. The firmness of our hold on Egypt and Arabia and our splendid successes in Mesopotamia have for the time being paralysed this school, and we hear from it only an occasional wail.

The second school looks to the Atlantic. The German Fleet, with the possession of the Belgian Coast, and, if possible, of part of the French Coast, and with Ireland separated from England and under German influence, was to dominate the seas and to capture the commerce of the world. This school had its centre in Hamburg and Bremen, and the ruin of these ports and the gradual passing to the side of the Allies of one great neutral after another are giving the members of this school "furiously to think". Their thinking leads them to different conclusions. For example, as we pointed out recently, a "Hamburg merchant," writing to one of the German papers admitted that England had on the whole realized her war aims, and after becoming the fact that Germany's colonies had been lost and fresh enemies had entered the field against her, he pointed out that unless England were defeated there could be no possibility of German overseas trade resuming its former activity after the conclusion of peace. The solution of the problem, according to this writer's manner of thinking, lies in Germany's "incomparable U-boats beating England to her knees." Another German commentator, however, takes up the matter by discussing the possibility of a peace by understanding in a spirit that shows a truly German mixture of simplicity and rascality. He first explains that it is no use bothering about France and Italy, as they will not make a peace of understanding, because they have nothing with which to bargain. He says the best thing for Germany would obviously be an understanding with England, "which could be arrived at if England's special wishes were fully satisfied." Arguing at some length on this point, the writer says that when England has attained her own ends, "the fate of her Allies and the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, Riga, Trieste and Valais would be a matter of indifference to her."

From these extracts it is easy to see how Germany is swayed by confused thinking at the moment. In her extremity she has a multitude of advisers, but, as is usually the case in such circumstances, there are numberless schools of thought and theories each with their own pet remedy. The picture conjured up by the second writer quoted is more amusing than otherwise—England is to desert all her Allies and turn them into permanent enemies whilst Germany waits for the future when she will be able to accomplish her purposes by attacking a friendless British Empire! The idea is, of course, grotesque, and it only reflects German stupidity and a failure to grasp facts that it should ever be seriously suggested. The best answer to absurd ideas of that sort is to be found in the splendid success of the new Allied War Council, whose deliberations we have no doubt will result in such pressure on the enemy as he has never experienced before.

Drainage Defects.

It cannot be said that the official reply to the question put at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board with regard to the evil-smelling nullah at Glenside was in any sense satisfactory. This is a matter upon which we have frequently commented, for the nuisance has persisted for more months than we care to remember. We are told, however, that it has received and is receiving the regular attention of the Public Works Department. We do not pose as sanitary experts, nor do we need to in order to detect the fact that something is radically wrong with the draining arrangements in this locality. With Dr. Osorio, we can only say that if the matter has received the constant attention claimed, no-one has benefited, for the nuisance is still strikingly evident. Whether it is a matter for the P.W.D. or the Sanitary Department, we do not know, but we should have thought that close investigation would quickly reveal what is amiss and that it would not require six or seven months to put matters right. We are inclined to think that there is something very faulty with the whole drainage arrangements from this spot right down to the lower levels, for the smells pervade not merely this immediate locality but also extend to the foot of Ice House Street at the junction of Battery Path, where the stenches are at times almost unbearable. The matter is certainly one that demands immediate and effectual treatment.

Disease Dangers.

In view of the fact that there have been one or two deaths from typhoid in Hongkong recently, it is reassuring to learn, on the authority of the President of the Sanitary Board, that there is no exceptional incidence in this disease. All the same, we hope due regard will be paid to the warning given against the consumption of uncooked oysters and shell-fish of any kind in a place like Hongkong is a matter concerning which too much care cannot be taken, but as there is no evidence that oysters supplied to the Colony are contaminated, the probability is that we shall have to look to other causes for an explanation of the recent occurrence of typhoid. One particularly fruitful cause of diseases of this type is the contamination of food by flies, and so long as Hongkong is content to rub along with the present antiquated system of latrines we fear the danger will continue to exist. The President of the Sanitary Board says that special covers can be obtained to prevent flies carrying infection from this source, but as the use of these is a matter of option and as the cost is quite beyond the thousands of poorer class Chinese, whose sanitary arrangements are of the crudest order, we fear that no very effectual results will be attained in this respect. In some cities, regular fly-catching campaigns are instituted in the hot weather. Would the idea be practicable in Hongkong?

The Troubles in China.

It will have been noticed by a telegram from our Shanghai correspondent which we published yesterday that the internal troubles in China continue to grow in seriousness rather than otherwise. The Southern troops are said to be approaching Hankow, within twenty miles of which fighting has taken place. Both sides at the moment appear to have resolved on pursuing extreme courses, and the result may be looked for in increased bloodshed and turmoil. There is, indeed, in the present situation a fair prospect of another big upheaval in China. When will these periodical convulsions end, we wonder? They serve no good purpose whatever, mean endless slaughter and entirely dislocate the country's economic progress. All this arises from the petty bickerings and jealousies of narrow-minded politicians, the welfare or even the wishes of the people being in no wise considered. The outlook is black indeed, and the worst of it all is that there does not appear to be one strong man in China able to control the situation.

DAY BY DAY.

LAZINESS TRAVELS SO SLOWLY THAT POVERTY SOON OVERTAKES HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens (1812). He died on June 9, 1870.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.7/8d.

To Visit Hongkong.
The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. R. O. M. Kindersley are going to Hongkong for a holiday shortly, says the *Malay Mail*.

The Cathedral Organ.
It is hoped the Cathedral organ will be formally re-opened early in March, after which Mr. Denman Fuller hopes to give a series of recitals.

To a Correspondent.
"Ex Victim."—We do not think any useful purpose would be served by publishing your letter containing a virulent attack on the Hongkong Tramway Company.

Lecture.
The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, to-night at 8 o'clock, when a lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Manuk, the subject being "Man—his nature, his power and his responsibilities." The lecture is open to the public.

The Cinema in Education.
Yesterday-afternoon, by kind invitation of the management of the Victoria Theatre, the present and past pupils of Ellis Kadoorie School attended a special matinee. The programme consisted of educational films, with a judicious admixture of Charlie Chaplin. The theatre was crowded and every item from start to finish was vigorously applauded.

Absent Juror Fined.
The name of G. B. Dennett was called as a juror at the Supreme Court to sit in the murder trial which was opened this morning. There was no reply, but later Mr. Dapney appeared, after having been sent for, and said he was under the impression that the jury had been dismissed on Monday until Wednesday, the 20th inst. His Lordship said that in consequence of his absence another gentleman had had to serve in his stead. He would be fined \$10.

A Reminder of the Past.
The Rev. G. Bunbury, who says in the *Church Notes*, will be well remembered by some of our readers, sends the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Edward Spencer-Phillips, Chaplain of H.M. Troopship Balliol from November 1841 to 1843:—"During the nine months we were in China I had on an average a funeral a day. With the assistance of Captain Edwards, 98th Regiment, I built the first Church (a wooden one with calico windows) at Hongkong." Mr. Bunbury does not say when the letter was written, but it was presumably some years ago; the extract was given to Mr. Bunbury by the wife of the Archbishop of Lincoln. Mr. Bunbury's many friends will be interested to hear that he has been attached to the Military Hospital at Lincoln since October, 1915, and that he now has a commission. There are 1,200 beds in the Hospital and 200 more in tents.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jehkin, D.S.P. (R), stated—

Parades.
There will be no parade and no practices of the Band or Band and Drummers during the week commencing Monday next, February 11.

General Notification.
A notification was issued to all ranks on the March on the 5th instant. Members not present or for any cause not in possession of a copy are warned to obtain same from their Platoon Commanders. A copy is posted on the Board at Headquarters Club.

Band Practices.
Friday, February 8; Tuesday, February 19; Friday, February 22; Friday, March 1.
Clarinet Class.
Wednesday, February 20.

RACING NOTES.

This Morning's Recorded Gallops.

As is usual on Wednesday mornings during the training season, gallops were freely given to the ponies this morning, and, as will be seen by the figures recorded below, many of them are making faster times and raising their owners' hopes. Both courses were again open, the "i" and "o" in parentheses indicating whether the gallop was over the inside or outside course. The times recorded were:—

Derby Griffins.
Daintysand and Luckvaad. Mile and a half. (o)—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.47; 2.21; 2.57 2/5; 3.32 2/5; and 3.55 1/5.
Tyam Chief. Last three quarters. (i)—35; 1.12; 1.44.
Modesty Dublin. Mile. (o)—37.1/5; 1.13; 1.48; 2.20 3/5.
Fenling Chief. Last three quarters. (i)—3.6; 1.0 2/5; 1.42.
Unique Dublin. Mile. (o)—36.2/5; 1.12; 1.47 2/5; 2.21.
Lustreman Pearl. Three quarters. (o)—33.4/5; 1.13; 1.45.
Maybe. Mile. (o)—35.2/5; 1.0 1/5; 1.43 2/5; 2.15 4/5.
New Year. Mile. (i)—35.2/5; 1.11 2/5; 1.47; 2.20 4/5.

Bentham Dublin. Mile. (i)—36.4/5; 1.10 2/5; 1.45; 2.19 4/5.
Gentle Cat and Siamese Cat. Mile. (o)—35.4/5; 1.10; 1.43; 2.17 2/5.
Salamander. Mile. (o)—37; 1.12; 1.44; 2.18.
Domino. Mile. (o)—1.15; 1.51; 2.24.
Grey Mouse. Mile. (i)—37; 1.15; 1.51; 2.23.
Conquest Dublin. Mile and a quarter. (o)—33.2/5; 1.8; 1.46 4/5; 2.22 1/5; 2.54.

Shatin Chief. Mile. (o)—38.2/4; 1.15 2/5; 1.51 1/5; 2.22 2/5.
Buckram Mile and half. (o)—33.2/5; 1.9; 1.42; 2.16 2/5; 2.51 1/5.
Peregrine Cat and Wild Cat. Mile. (o)—35.1/5; 1.8 1/5; 1.42; 2.15 and 2.14.
Church Mouse. Last three quarters. (i)—38.2/5; 1.17 2/5; 1.51 2/5.

Old Ponies.
Perfection Dublin. Mile and a quarter. (i)—42; 1.23; 2.13; 2.53; 3.37 4/5.
Coronet Dublin. Three quarters. (i)—34; 1.9; 1.41 1/5.
Windoor Dublin. Mile and a quarter. (o)—38; 1.18; 1.56; 2.31; 3.2.
Spec. Last three quarters. (o)—31; 1.8 3/5; 1.41.
Sandy. Mile. (i)—34; 1.9 2/5; 1.45; 2.16 2/5.

Attraction Dublin. Mile and three quarters. (o)—37; 1.9; 1.47; 2.24; 2.59 2/5; 3.33; 4.5 2/5.
Kalkan Chief. Last three quarters. (i)—36; 1.10 1/5; 1.42 3/5.
Royalsand. Last mile and a quarter. (o)—37.1/5; 1.15; 1.53 1/5; 2.29 5/5; 3.00 4/5.
Merryand. Mile. (o)—38.1/5; 1.14 2/5; 1.49; 2.23 2/5.
Star of Doom. Mile. (i)—1.15; 1.51; 2.23.
Dandy Dublin. Mile. (o)—37.2/5; 1.12; 1.42.
Maloo Chief. Mile. (o)—33.2/5; 1.7 2/5; 1.42 2/5; 2.16.
Fairlight. Mile. (o)—36.1/5; 1.10; 1.43 1/5; 2.15.

Beaconlight and Xmaslight. Mile. (o)—38.1/5; 1.11; 1.48; 2.17 4/5.
Subscription Griffins.
Tabby Cat and Ebony Pearl. Mile. (o)—38.4/5; 1.13; 1.48 2/5; 2.22.
Rockmouse. Last three quarters. (i)—38; 1.18; 1.52.
White Cat. Mile. (o)—33.3/5; 1.10 1/5; 1.44 1/5; 2.19 1/5.
Sporting and Babblesand. Mile. (i)—33; 1.6; 1.39; 2.15.
Black Cat. Mile. (i)—35 4/5; 1.12; 1.46; 2.18.

Meadowmouse. Mile. (i)—39.4/5; 1.11 1/5; 1.48; 2.20.
The Baster. Last three quarters. (i)—43; 1.24; 2.00.
Green Cloth. Last half. (i)—33; 1.6.
King Tom. Last mile. (i)—39; 1.20; 1.53 4/5; 2.32 2/5.
White O. Mile. (i)—34.1/5; 1.11 2/5; 1.47; 2.19 2/5.
Bitter and White Chalk. Three quarters. (i)—37; 1.15; 1.53.
Balcary and Donbital. Three quarters. (i)—35.3/5; 1.9 2/5; 1.42 2/5.

Saunder Dublin. Mile. (o)—37.2/5; 1.12; 1.42 1/5.
Pookhill and Over There. Mile. (i)—37.2/5; 1.12 2/5; 1.46 2/5; 2.19 4/5.
S-nley Chief. Mile. (o)—33.2/5; 1.7 2/5; 1.42 2/5; 2.16.
Kingsway. Mile and a half. (o)—38; 1.18; 1.55; 2.31; 3.51 1/5; 3.38 1/5.
Temple Bar. Mile and a half. (o)—37.2/5; 1.18; 1.54; 2.30; 3.5; 3.37.
Shurine Dublin and Sunray Dublin. Last three quarters. (o)—35; 1.9 1/5; 1.44 1/5.

Wallaroo. Three quarters. (i)—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.45 4/5.
The motion was adopted.

SANITARY BOARD.

A Discussion on Typhoid.

Mr. E. V. Carpmael, President of the Sanitary Board, those also present being:—The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Dr. F. M. G. Osorio, Col. Crisp, Mr. Ng Hon Tse, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary.

Offensive Drains.
Pursuant to notice, Dr. Osorio asked the following questions:—

(a) In whose property is the open sewer running parallel to the railway line in Kowloon?
(b) Why is it not covered, as the practically stagnant water in it is a good breeding place for mosquitoes?

(c) Is the Head of Sanitary Department aware that the stenches arising from it is a cause of much trouble to the children and the grown-ups who use the Kowloon playground?
(d) Why has the foul smelling nullah in Glenside not been attended to? This matter was raised by Mr. last year and subsequently at various times by the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

The President read the following replies:—
(a) This is an open drain and not a sewer. It is on the property of the Kowloon-Canton railway.
(b) The question of covering this drain is now under discussion between this Department, the Kowloon Canton railway and the Drainage Authority.

(c) The smell is rarely noticeable. Any danger there can be is due to mosquitoes.
(d) The nullah in Glenside has received and is receiving the regular attention of the Public Works Department.

Dr. Osorio said that regarding reply No. 3 it was not merely in his own judgment that the smell existed, but in the judgment of three or four members of the sub-committee who went over to Kowloon the other day. As to the Glenside nullah, if it had received attention the attention was in futility, it had done no one any good, because the nuisance had continued these last six or seven months.

Disease Dangers.
The President said there was another matter upon which he had been requested to make a statement to the Board, and that was the question of the incidence of typhoid fever recently. Statistics showed that there was no exceptional incidence, but perhaps it would be desirable for the general public to be warned against eating uncooked oysters and uncooked vegetables. In connection with this also he had a design of a cover for dry latrines which might prevent flies carrying infection. The Board had an estimate from contractors who could supply the cover for \$2.40, and the Secretary would afford information to those enquiring.

Mr. Bowley moved that a public notice be inserted in the newspapers calling the attention of the public to possible infection from typhoid arising from eating uncooked oysters and shell fish and raw vegetables, and to the danger of contamination of food by flies.

Mr. Ng Hon Tse seconded.
The Chairman said that there had not been a bacteriological examination of oysters recently and there was no direct evidence that any oysters supplied in the Colony were contaminated. It was only a matter of general hygienic caution.

Mrs. Gale said that oysters were one of the most general causes of typhoid and in a climate like this people could not be too careful.

The motion was adopted.

Pookhill and Over There. Mile. (i)—37.2/5; 1.12 2/5; 1.46 2/5; 2.19 4/5.
S-nley Chief. Mile. (o)—33.2/5; 1.7 2/5; 1.42 2/5; 2.16.
Kingsway. Mile and a half. (o)—38; 1.18; 1.55; 2.31; 3.51 1/5; 3.38 1/5.
Temple Bar. Mile and a half. (o)—37.2/5; 1.18; 1.54; 2.30; 3.5; 3.37.
Shurine Dublin and Sunray Dublin. Last three quarters. (o)—35; 1.9 1/5; 1.44 1/5.

Wallaroo. Three quarters. (i)—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.45 4/5.

The motion was adopted.

Pookhill and Over There. Mile. (i)—37.2/5; 1.12 2/5; 1.46 2/5; 2.19 4/5.
S-nley Chief. Mile. (o)—33.2/5; 1.7 2/5; 1.42 2/5; 2.16.
Kingsway. Mile and a half. (o)—38; 1.18; 1.55; 2.31; 3.51 1/5; 3.38 1/5.
Temple Bar. Mile and a half. (o)—37.2/5; 1.18; 1.54; 2.30; 3.5; 3.37.
Shurine Dublin and Sunray Dublin. Last three quarters. (o)—35; 1.9 1/5; 1.44 1/5.

Wallaroo. Three quarters. (i)—37.2/5; 1.13; 1.45 4/5.

NEW STEAMER.

S. S. Valaya Launched at Kowloon.

Another launching took place yesterday afternoon at Kowloon Docks, when the new vessel Valaya took the water. A number of interested spectators were present, the launching ceremony being gracefully performed by Mrs. Chua Fanyth. This is the second vessel built for the Siam Steamship Co., Ltd., Bangkok. The Valaya is a steel single screw steamer of the swing deck type, with raised fore deck, boat deck amidships and aft. Her principal dimensions are:—Length overall, 234 ft. 6 ins.; length B.P., 223 ft. 0 ins.; breadth moulded, 35 ft. 6 ins.; depth moulded to awning deck, 20 ft. 0 ins.; depth moulded to main deck, 13 ft. 0 ins. The cellular double bottom, extending fore and aft, is divided into six tanks, two for oil cargo, one for oil fuel and three for fresh water. Fresh water is carried in the forward and after peak tanks. Cargo loading gear is speedy and efficient, five derricks of 5 tons and 15 tons lift working the forward hold and two deck, and two derricks of 2 tons lift working the after hold. In the tween decks two cargo doors and two coaling doors are fitted on each side. The auxiliary machinery consists of six steam winches, steam windlasses, steam and hand steering gear, and a dynamo of twelve K.W. operating 180 lights and 20 fans, on the double wire system. Provision is made in the tween deck for carrying 220 cattle, the stalls being of pine. Amidships, on the awning and boat deck, accommodation is provided for 24 first-class passengers in up-to-date cabins, the fittings being of oak. The saloon is handsomely furnished. Overboard fans, large rectangular windows, double doors at front and sides, and the skylight on boat deck, will ensure a cool and pleasant table. On the after part of the midship boat deck is a cabin-de-luxe, having all conveniences. The privacy of his suite of rooms will be specially attractive to the inter-continental business man. The Captain, Engineers and Officers are berthed in large and airy rooms on the awning deck and navigating bridge. Second-class passengers and stewards are berthed in the fore-cabin, the seamen, firemen, chin-chow and kranies, tally clerks, and junior officers, in a large house aft on the awning deck and in the after tween decks.

The life-saving appliances, tank life boats etc., are as required by the Board of Trade for a first-class passenger certificate for about 500 saloon and deck passengers, and crew. The deadweight will be approximately 1,000 tons on the freeboard awarded by Lloyd's, the vessel being classed 100 A.1. The ballast water provided in the hold and tween decks is 72,000 cubic feet.

The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines driving, through forged steel shafting, a Brown propeller. The cylinder dimensions are H.P. 17" dia. I.P. 27" dia. L.P. 44" dia., with a common stroke of 30", and the engines throughout are of the latest design. The auxiliary machinery comprises one Weir's feed pump and Weir's direct contact feed water heater working in conjunction with the feed pumps and feed water filter on the main engines; one large centrifugal pump for circulating water through the main condenser; one vertical duplex ballast pump, one vertical duplex donkey feed pump, and one vertical duplex pump for the oil service. All necessary connections for the efficient and economical handling of the engines are provided. Steam is generated in two single ended boilers, 120" internal diameter by 10'8" long over end plates, constructed to British Board of Trade and Lloyd's requirements for a working pressure of 120 lbs. per sq. inch. Each boiler has two large corrugated lagging fitted with arrangements for burning oil fuel.

As with the sister ship Sachadi, launched by the Dock Company in December, 1917, and now nearing completion, the speed trials of the Valaya will be progressive, and full speed, the latter of six hours duration.

"TYNDAREUS" ANNIVERSARY.

To-day's Service at the Cathedral.

To-day being the anniversary of the sinking of H. M. Transport "Tyndareus" off Cape Agulhas, on which the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment was making its journey out East, a special service was held in St. John's Cathedral to commemorate the day and give thanks for the safe landing which was effected by all ranks. The Battalion first of all paraded the principal streets of the town, headed by the band. Included in the parade was the mascot of the Battalion, the dog "Jack". Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., Commanding Officer, was accompanied by Major Brown, the Second in Command. The other officers on parade were Capt. Smith (Adjutant), Lieut. Eastman, Lieut. Dickenson, Lieut. Jeffreys, Capt. Richardson (O. C. B. Coy.), Capt. Patfield, Lieut. Cooper, Capt. Padfield, and Captain Watson. The men taking part numbered 350.

The service in the Cathedral was choral, the hymns and service being led by the regimental band under Bandmaster Laurie Owen. A special form of service was used, this being intoned by the Rev. O. L. Cooper-Hunt, Chaplain to the Forces. The lesson for the day was read by the Rev. W. E. Hipwell, of Pakhoi.

The Bishop of Victoria presided, having his address on the following passage of the 107th Psalm:—"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble and he bringeth them out of great distress. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then they are glad because they be quiet, so he bringeth them unto their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men. Let them exalt Him also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him in the assembly of the elders."

In the course of his address, the Bishop said that those words were very appropriate to the occasion. February 6 would, he supposed, be a red letter day for the Regiment—at least for that Battalion. All the world had heard of their experience on that memorable day. Generally speaking, there many causes to which they owed deliverance and their lives. It was a good thing that the ship was a strong and well-built ship; it was a mercy that the wireless telegraphy was not damaged and it was remarkable that some heavy machinery, so he was told, fell into the sea, thus lightening the boat. They also owed their lives, humanly speaking, to the splendid courage and excellent management of the Captain and officers of the ship, and they owed their lives also to the discipline and courage of their own officers and themselves. They remembered the message of His Majesty the King, and it was worth repeating:—"Please express to the officers commanding the Middlesex Regiment my admiration for the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndareus. In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the splendid traditions of the Birkenhead which is ever cherished in the annals of the British Army." The service in that Cathedral suggested that they believed that it was due to another power also that they owed their lives. There was an old house in Chester which bore the inscription "God's Providence is my inheritance," and he would venture to say that "God's Providence was their lives." By Providence he meant the over-riding superintendence of the universe. That was generally manifested to them by the laws of nature. The Bishop went on to speak of the immensity of the universe and the smallness of the earth as compared to the whole, and said that God's care was so great that He was able to care for every individual.

They believed that Jesus Christ said truly when he said that even the hairs on their heads were numbered. Christ had revealed God not merely as a First Cause but as a great Governor of the Universe, who was a Father to all his children. If they asked him why God's Providence spared their ship and did not spare the Lusitania, when so many lives were on board, and did not spare the Hampshire on which was Lord Kitchener and many lives more valuable than theirs, perhaps he could not give an answer. It was easier to ask questions than to answer, but he supposed that the time would come when they would all know that the God Who ruled things had not made any mistakes. Certain it was that those who had been spared after such an experience as theirsought to thank God, as they were doing that day. They ought never to let the lives of others be better off if they had a bad millstone tied round their necks and had been drowned in the depths of the sea. They had not been drowned in the depths of the sea, and he therefore wanted to remind them that all their lives they would need God's providential care just as much in the moral and spiritual life in the physical. Life was a voyage for everyone, and a perilous voyage at best. There were enemies ready with very incidious attacks and there were too many men who made a moral shipwreck of their lives. The Bishop went on to speak of three temptations that were open to men, putting at the very front of these fornication and sexual sin. He knew that, situated as they were, they were open to fierce temptation, and that temptation was to be found in Hongkong. It seemed to him that the terrible diseases which too often followed a giving away to the temptation was an indication of the abhorrence Almighty God felt at that sin. Their lives had been spared, and he beseeched them not to wreck it on that rock. The second was drink. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that they were fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and Drink was the greatest of the three. Whilst many thousands of men had perished in that war more had perished in drink. God had spared their lives and surely they were not going to wreck it on drink. The third temptation was gambling, which was a very insidious one, tending to the deterioration of character. Gambling generally made men crafty, cunning and secretive, and many men had wrecked their lives by gambling. There were plenty of opportunities for them to fall into that temptation in Hongkong. They had had splendid examples in the matter of drink set by His Majesty the King and the late Lord Kitchener, and His Majesty had said of gambling "I have a horror of gambling and shall always do my utmost to discourage others who have any connection with it." In conclusion, the Bishop urged those present to strive against those moral and spiritual temptations. Lieut. Col. John Ward then addressed the men, reviewing in the course of his remarks the event of which they were marking the anniversary. He spoke of the splendid manner in which the Captain and officers of the ship acted, and dwelt upon the discipline that was displayed by all ranks. Having read the various messages that he received after that occasion, he said that whilst the incident might be forgotten the men should never forget the lessons to be learnt from it. He hoped they would all seriously take to heart the advice that had been given to them that morning.

The service was brought to a close by all the men presenting arms while the National Anthem was sung.

German Submarine Scheme. Washington January 29.—The Secretary of War has issued a warning that Germany is planning a submarine drive against American shipping. It is presumed in official circles here that Germany intends to make use of her latest types of submarines, sending them across the Atlantic, as in the case of the U.S.S. In prey upon shipping off the coast of the United States.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
The report of the directors of the above company, to be submitted to the shareholders at the ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Wednesday, April 24 at noon, states:—

The Directors submit herewith the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.

The gross profit for the year amounts to ... \$51,148 11 1
From this must be deducted the Debiture Interest... 6,889 11 8

Showing a net profit of ... 44,248 19 5

To which should be added the amount brought forward from the last Balance Sheet, after allowing for the Final Dividend of \$18,687. 10 0 and the amount of \$2,441. 13 8 written off the cost of Tramway Undertaking 16,705 14 11

Making an available balance of ... 60,954 14 4

Of this the Interim Dividend for 1917, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, paid on the 15th August, 1917, absorbed ... 27,312 10 0

The Directors now recommend the payment of a Final Dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1917, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum 11,375 0 0

18,687 10 0

Leaving to be carried forward... 242,287 4 4

Both the balance sheet and the Working and Profit and Loss Account have been converted into sterling (with the exception of Capital Additions and Depreciation, taken at 7/1) at the T. T. rate on 31st December, 1917, viz. 3/0. This rate is 7 1/2 per dollar higher than the rate taken for the previous accounts submitted, and the sterling figures are therefore greatly increased. The actual Hongkong receipts and working expenses in the local currency are as follows:—

1916.	Traffic and Miscellaneous Receipts	1917.
\$761,548	191,233	\$724,230
	Less loss on subsidiary carriage	827
742,016		723,403
	Power Expenses, Traffic Expenses, Maintenance and Repairs, and General Expenses	312,531
229,238		
459,158	Working Profit, Hongkong	410,872

Traffic receipts show a decrease of \$38,880, but it must be remembered that the receipts of 1916 were considerably augmented by the influx of Chinese from Canton during the summer months. Compared to years prior to 1916 the receipts show a very substantial increase.

The loss on subsidiary carriage has decreased by \$18,765. Hongkong working expenses have increased by \$29,673, the increased cost of coal alone being \$21,412. The Royalty of 5% of the Working Profit, payable to the Hongkong Government, has been provided for. Depreciation has been charged on similar lines to last year. The investments have been written down to the market value at 31st December, 1917. During the year \$18,700 5% First Mortgage Debentures of the Company have been purchased and cancelled.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton resigned his seat on the Board on the 30th January, 1918, and the Hon. Mr. David Landale is invited to fill the vacancy. Under Article 111 Mr. Landale is now eligible for re-election. The retiring Directors are the Hon. Sir C. P. Cluett and the Hon. Mr. Lau On Pak who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

DAVID LANDALE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 5th Feb., 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

SMUGGLING COMEDY.

Baby Comforters for the Germans.

Articles found in the luggage of Charles Crowley, Gustav Berger, and Hans Lagerlof, naturalised Americans, travelling from New York to Copenhagen in the Danish steamship Frederick VIII, were the subject of a curious story in the Press Court recently.

Mr. W. L. Rasmussen, for the Crown, said Crowley and Berger both admitted that the goods found in their luggage were going through to Germany. Crowley had four pounds of butter, three hams, two tins of coffee, and 23 tins of condensed milk. The officer at Kirkwall, in a fit of generosity, gave the butter to the crew of a Dutch fishing vessel, and also one of the hams which had gone wrong. The other two hams had since been destroyed.

The case of Lagerlof presented elements of comedy. Concealed among the personal clothing in his trunk were found 117 pairs of rubber gloves and about 10 gross of babies' comforters.

According to Lagerlof's account, he felt grossly insulted by these proceedings, and was so annoyed that he lost his head. He beat a retreat to another department in the ship, and there concealed \$2,000 in gold and five pounds of wolfram. [From wolfram ore is derived tungsten used in the manufacture of special steel.] Later, when the rumour that the articles mentioned had been discovered he ran about the ship. Lagerlof so far recovered his judgment as to claim them as his property.

The President: What is his nationality? Mr. Rasmussen: A naturalised American, originally a Swede. Counsel said that Lagerlof admitted the concealment of the gold and the wolfram, and gave as his reason that "he thought he would not be allowed to take them with him." Lagerlof said the gold was for business purposes, but said nothing at the time about the wolfram.

Counsel read an affidavit by Lagerlof, in which he stated that the gold was for sale to a Scandinavian bank, and that the rubber gloves were for use in

Scandinavian hospitals, being a gift from him to celebrate the 75th birthday of his mother who lived at Stockholm.

He explained his reasons for hiding the gold, declaring that he did so because of the way in which the British officers acted when searching the boxes enclosing the automatic typewriter.

He said he resented this very much, and lost his head, adding:—

All my white dress-shirts were soiled and spoiled in the most shocking manner by the searching Custom House officer, a master to which I took strong exception, and it is clear that what happened did not help to cool my temper, nor to keep my judgment at par.

The president said that Lagerlof had made a journey to Sweden prior to the one in question, on which he carried letters for Germany—one from Baron Fred Schroder—which he posted in Stockholm. A letter which Lagerlof had written to Schroder disclosed sufficiently his (Lagerlof's) sympathy with the enemy. The rubber goods and the wolfram were both of the greatest use for war purposes.

Taking into consideration Lagerlof's conduct when the vessel was searched for contraband at Kirkwall, his lordship came to the conclusion that Lagerlof was carrying the goods for the purpose of sending them to the enemy. They were absolutely contraband, and must be condemned.

There was no claim in regard to the other goods, and these were also condemned. Large consignments of wool carried in Swedish ships from Buenos Ayres to the Swedish Army Administration at Gothenburg were condemned by the president as being destined for Germany.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

RACE BOOKS.

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T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, 6th February, 1918.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	ISuwa Maru Capt. Sakai T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Feb., at noon.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Yokohama...	ARushimi Maru Capt. Inizawa T. 31,000	WEDNES., 13th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe...	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Iryo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe...		
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SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th Feb.
PERIA MARU	19,000	22d Feb.
KOREA MARU	19,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	19,000	22d Mar.
TERO MARU	22,000	6th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Scottish Canals.

In view of the sudden revival of interest in the Forth and Clyde Canal, it is of interest to recall the fact that but for the greed of a former generation of shareholders in the old barge canal across Scotland—now controlled by the Caledonian Railway—there might long since have been a canal between Glasgow and the Forth excavated down to sea level. The board of the old Canal Company during the palmy days of the waterways conceived the idea of applying some of the large earnings towards the gradual deepening of the waterway, the intention being to get it down to the level of the Clyde, and so get rid of the tedious lock system. This did not suit the book of the shareholders, and the old archives of the company contain a record of a protest meeting held in London for the purpose, which proved successful, of preventing the directors expending the profits in this farseeing improvement scheme. At the moment it looks as if we should get the job done, but by the Loch Lomond route.

Payment for Work on
Standard Ships.

Addressing members of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour at a meeting at Sunderland, Mr. James Wilson, official delegate, stated with reference to the construction of standardised ships that dissatisfaction had arisen among some "platers" helpers, who thought that they were entitled to some extra pay for this class of work, because the riveters engaged on those ships had had 50 per cent. added to their present prices. Platers and all branches of the shipbuilding industry were now seeking for further concessions, with regard to standardised ships. He asked them to wait as negotiations were in progress between the boilermakers and the employers. It was also stated that the "augersmiths" strikers, who were paid 8s 6d for a long day and 1s 8d for a short day were dissatisfied, and it was suggested that a system of piece work should be adopted, similar to that in operation among the blacksmiths' strikers, for example, who are paid at a piece rate of 8s 6d for 12s earned by the mechanic. The meeting decided that further information as to the custom on the Tyne and Wear should be obtained, and that the employers should be communicated with to that end.

British Government &
Shipbuilding.

Nothing is known in shipping circles in London of the reported intention of the Government to retain control of shipping, shipbuilding, and kindred industries for two years after the war, instead of six months, according to the terms of the first agreement come to. But while both the Chamber of Shipping and the Shipping Federation are wholly without information, they are not in a position to deny the report. One authority informed a Press Association representative that he should not be surprised to hear that the report was true, "for," he added, "I am not surprised at anything now-a-days." There is no doubt that such action on the part of the Government would be greatly resented on the ground that it would not only prevent shipbuilders from taking advantage of the great flood of orders for post-war delivery, which they have already received, and in order to meet which they have made every preparation, but would remove from them benefits of the great boom in shipbuilding which they are sure is certain to come after the war, and give these benefits to neutrals. It is further represented that there is no valid reason whatever for taking over the shipbuilding yards, not even as a war measure. No advantage to the general community would follow from it. "It is only another bit of Socialism," said one authority, "of which we are getting very tired. The Government ought to know by this time that the maritime supremacy of this country is due to private enterprise, and not to any Government, and that no kind of State direction can supply the same efficiency and strength which in normal times are found in the British Mercantile Marine. If they take over everything as suggested, it can only benefit the foreigner. It will be giving him what might be called a subsidy, for the British shipowners will have conditions imposed upon them, while the foreigner will go free." Journal of Commerce.

CONSIGNEES

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Regrets Expressed at Public Apathy.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society was held in the City Hall at noon to-day. Mr. T. F. Hough presided and there were also present:—Mrs. Wolfe (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. McKenny (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Wilkinson (Assistant Hon. Secretary), and a good number of lady members of the Society.

Mr. Hough presented the following report and statement of accounts for the year 1914:—The Society was founded in 1889, and the number of cases entered in the books has reached 1,476. There have been twenty-one new applications for assistance during the year just concluded; and help in one form or another has been given in every case. Numbers of people not entered in the books have been supplied with clothing. The Society is responsible for the maintenance of thirty orphan-children at various schools in the Colony, the upkeep and education of which have cost the Society \$1,800.00. Several men have been helped to find work; and passages have been provided to different parts of the world. Board and lodging have been provided for men who were looking for work. The number of new cases applying for help during the past year is less than usual, and is attributed to the increased opportunities for men to find work on account of the war. The Secretary, or the Assistant Secretary, attends at the City Hall on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock to interview applicants for help. Gifts of clothing for men, women, and children, will be gratefully received at that time, as the Society has very many calls for such during the year. The thanks of the Committee are due to all the subscribers and donors to the Society; to Mr. H. O. Sandford for kindly auditing the accounts; to the Rev. W. Featherstone for his assistance and advice; and to the numbers of friends who have helped during the year. In conclusion, we wish to gratefully acknowledge the annual grant of \$500 from the Colonial Government.

After mentioning cases which had come before the Society, the Chairman said:—From what I have just read you will have noticed the reference to three cases of Chinese having married European women, with the deplorable result all too frequent of the wife finding herself stranded on arrival here. These occupied the attention of the Society at different times and every credit is due to the Committee for the tactful way in which the cases were handled. Outside of this the detailed account of work done does not call for much comment. I am informed that during the past year applications for relief were fewer than usual, due no doubt in a measure to dire straits nowadays not being so much in evidence as formerly. Turning to the Hon. Treasurer's audited accounts, I see we brought forward from 1913, \$2,851.35, which, when added to the contributions from the sources set forth, bring the total receipts up to \$5,123.53. The principal item on the disbursement side is \$3,200.28, paid in donations and relief of cases. The other items speak for themselves, and you will observe that we carry forward \$2,407.18, \$2,000 of which is on fixed deposit, the balance \$407.18 being at credit in current account. With these remarks, I propose the adoption of the report and accounts and will feel obliged if someone will second the proposition.

Mr. A. H. Harris, seconding, said he must express his regret, as a member of the general public, that there were so few people present besides the members themselves, to show some practical sympathy with the work performed in Hongkong. It should be recognized by the public that the calls on the Society were very great. It was to be hoped that the public would show a little active sympathy and co-operation with the Society in their work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE EMPIRE'S SECOND CITY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Regarding your criticism on your leading page about Glasgow being the second city in the British Empire, I beg to differ with you.

Statistics prove that Calcutta is second and probably Bombay third, including suburbs. Glasgow is certainly the second town in Great Britain.

Yours etc.

OBSERVER.

Canton, Feb. 5, 1915.

JUST ONE AFTER DINNER

will prevent that uncomfortable heavy feeling and aid digestion. Two taken at bed-time dispel Constipation as gently as nature next morning.



cure Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Liverishness, clear the complexion and sweeten the breath. Of all chemists, or post free for 60 cents the pinket, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beach Road, Shanghai.

Vice-Admiral Tudor-Tudor.

Vice-Admiral F. O. Tudor-Tudor, C.B., promoted Vice-Admiral from October 23, had held that acting rank for some time.

The work done this year did not show any striking feature. On account of the war it was difficult for men and women to travel, and moreover, it was now so easy to find work. The ladies attended at the City Hall twice a week regularly throughout the year to interview applicants, and he thought they deserved the highest praise and thanks. The ladies of the Society did work which called for much self-denial, and took up a great deal of their personal time.

The Chairman:—The report and accounts being now before the meeting for discussion, anyone wishing for further information will oblige by putting questions now.

There were no questions, and the motion was carried. It was proposed and carried unanimously that the following officers be elected:—Mrs. Pollock (President), Lady Rees Davies (Vice President), Mrs. Wolfe (Treasurer), Mrs. McKenny (Secretary), and Miss Wilkinson (Assistant Secretary).

The following were elected to serve on the General Committee:—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Shellin, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Montague Harston, Mrs. Knight, Miss Innes, and Mrs. Lang. The resignation of Mrs. Stubb for the duration of the war, and of Mrs. Patterson, who is temporarily resigning as she is leaving the Colony for the summer, were received with regret.

The Chairman:—This concludes the business for which the meeting was called, but before separating I would like to mention the deep appreciation felt by the sterner sex for the able manner in which the funds are administered by the ladies of the Committee. The work entailed at times must be very arduous and we consider ourselves fortunate in having it so cheerfully and efficiently performed, in which connection I would remind my fellow members that the annual subscriptions will shortly be due and ask them to make their donations as munificent as possible. We all know full well the heavy calls on our resources just now, and there is just a danger of some other of the various War Charities being considered as of more importance at the present juncture, but I hope and feel confident that, on reflection, the community will not only keep their donations to this Society up to the average but increase them whenever possible.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

YAUMATI SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

The prizes were distributed at Yaumati School by Mr. Ralphs yesterday afternoon.

The Headmaster, Mr. A. H. Crook, M.A., read the following report:—The average attendance in the remove classes was 73, in the lower classes 212, making a total average attendance of 285, as against 251 last year. The staff at present consists of the Headmaster, 8 assistant masters and 3 vernacular masters. Mr. Ip took up duties after the Tsing Ming holidays; after the summer vacation Messrs. Cheung and Tam were transferred to Wanchai. I was transferred here on the 7th Feb., two days after the school re-opened. No change has been made in any part of the building or playground, though there is room for expansion if the school grew. As you see, on an occasion like the present a large hall might be useful which in ordinary school work is uncalled for. Sundry repairs to the roof of the building were carried out during the year by the D. P. W. The discipline and manners throughout the school are very good. The fact that Yaumati is so much shut off from the rest of the Colony and so few of the parents and guardians of the boys speak English or come much in contact with English ways, has its effect in making the boys much less conversant with English manners and customs than boys on the other side of the water. Nothing but a gradual infiltration of English manners will have any effect on this. Till last summer the classes consisted of 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8A, B, C, D, 10 classes in all. After the summer vacation a re-arrangement of classes was made making 3 divisions of Class 7; 8A and B were amalgamated owing to a shortage of suitable Chinese teachers. The pari passu system of English and Chinese is carried on throughout the school and in a few cases failures of promotion occurred through this alone. At the end of the previous year and the early months of 1914 school-pox was prevalent and the scholars were vaccinated. The other ailments were only individual and slight, many of them being with the eyes. The thanks of the school are due to Dr. Wong and the Kwong Wa Hospital for their ready attention to all these cases. The general results from the annual examination were quite good. Arithmetic was very good in Classes 6A, 7A, 7B, 8B, & C; in 6B it was poor; in the other classes fair. Object lesson, composition, and general intelligence were a little weak in some classes; they are about the most difficult subjects for the Chinese. The grammar and dictation were good throughout, as were also the vernacular results. A good deal of interest is shown in athletics and sports. Apart from inter-class football matches which are keenly contested, the school did pretty well in the Junior Football League being bracketed 3rd with the Diocesan School with a total of 15 points, St. Joseph's College being first and Queen's College second.

Before I close this report I should like to state how much I have appreciated the conscientious work and the kindness of all the staff who have worked with me here.

A small comic piece was acted by some of the boys, much to the amusement of the visitors. One of the boys also performed some conjuring tricks with great skill. Mr. Ralphs then distributed the prizes. After congratulating the boys on the year's work, he briefly referred to their weak subjects—arithmetic, composition, and colloquial—and urged them to let no opportunity slip of working at and mastering these subjects while at school; their success and prospects in after life largely depended on their acquaintance with them. Mr. Ralphs also congratulated the school on its athletics, especially the increased interest in the contests in football between the various classes, which encouraged practically all the boys to take an active part in sport.

The proceedings closed with cheers for Mrs. Ralphs and the Headmaster.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual prize distribution at Queen's College took place this morning, the Hon. Mr. Olad Severn, C.M.G., performing the ceremony.

A guard of honour composed of the Queen's College Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, was formed up outside the entrance to the College.

Accompanying the Hon. Mr. Severn on the platform were Major Morgan, Mr. E. Irving (Director of Education), Bishop Posner, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Sir Charles Elliot, Mr. Trice Martin, and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of Schools).

The Headmaster (Mr. D. K. Dealy) first expressed their regrets at the unavoidable absence of His Excellency the Governor, who had originally intended to be present, and also their pleasure that Mr. Severn had so readily taken his place.

Annual Report.

From the Headmaster's report we take the following:—The total number of scholars enrolled during the year ended December 31, 1914, was 935—127 more than the previous year. The average daily attendance was 549—84 more than in the 1913. The highest attendance was reached on September 13, when 681 scholars were present, the lowest on July 19, when 423 were here. The great majority of our boys are not domiciled in the Colony, the result being that for holidays they go into the neighbouring Provinces among their friends and relatives.

After referring to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Ng In, Senior A. O. Master, and by the resignation of Mr. A. W. Grant, former Second Master, the report proceeds:—The introduction of Mistresses on the staff during the year under review is an innovation, partly the result of the war, and partly of the finding of the Commission on Education. The step has been completely justified. It is acknowledged that women have an inherent aptitude for teaching a spoken language. Their enunciation, it appears, is more precise than that of the sterner sex. Their advent on our staff comes at a critical time, and we cheerfully welcome the valuable assistance they bring to the English portion of our curriculum.

Discipline:—This has well maintained, and calls for no particular comment. Under this head, the Prefect continues to render very valuable help. The many indulgent games that we now indulge in, also lead no inconsiderable aid in the same direction: a boy who plays games that are controlled is much more amenable than a boy who does not; he realizes that rules are made to be kept, and not to be broken.

Organisation:—On the recommendation of the Committee on Education, held in the early summer, book-keeping was dropped from our syllabus, and more lessons in English inserted where this subject had been taught: recitation is wholly in the hands of English teachers. Drawing has also been included in the subjects taught in Commercial Classes 1 and 2, and History in Commercial 1. Now that the studies of pupil teachers have been remodelled and extended, so that they attend Classes at the University, coming to Queen's College at stated hours each week for practical teaching, it seems a pity that Class 8 for beginners does not exist. It has been noticed that quite a number of highly desirable young boys, candidates for this class, have to be refused admission, especially after our two longer holidays.

The report proceeded to outline the year's successes in detail, and stated that the total examined throughout the school, including those examined at the University, was 467, of whom 345, or 74 per cent., passed. For 1913, the corresponding figures were 388 examined, and 290 or 75 per cent. passed. In 1915, when the total examined was 467, practically the same number as 1917, the percentage of passes was 80. The small gradual decrease in results is, without the slightest doubt, due to the anomalous conditions under which work has been carried on during the past three school years.

Prize List.

From the prize list we take the following:—Scholarships:—Senior Morrison, Lam Wan-po; Blake, Wei Lan-sing; Senior Stewart, Wong Kwok-in; Wright, Lau Hon-cho; Senior Balliol, J. B. Bragg; Ho Tang, Lo Ki-san; Ho Kom-tong, Tam Ping-tong; Ho Fook, Mir Alim Khan; Junior Balliol, Tong Tung-fan; Junior Morrison, Wei Tat; Alfred May, Tsung Ping-nam; Junior Stewart, Lau On-oh; Junior Ho Wang, Tong Hon-kee; Ho La, Ho Tak-oh; Ho Kwong, Sung Ying-lan; Dealy, U. Shan-pai; Ralphs, Leung See-lap; Lee Hy-san, Tam Wei-ying; Grant, Lam Ming-fai; Government Free Scholars, Ng In-cheung; Tao Wai-hing, Wong Yuk-shung; Lam Mo-chang and Wei Yu.

Special Prizes:—The "Ralphs" Head Prefect Medal, Cyril Laing; Michael Memorial, M. Alim Khan; Balliol Prize for Mathematics, Wong Cheung-tung; Head Master's Prize for Mathematics, Class 2, U. Kam-ping; Arnold's Composi-

tion Class 1, A. J. Braga; Arnold's Composition Class 2, Lau Ka-tat; Arnold's Composition Class 3, Mir Alim Khan; Rumbold Prize for Literature, Shin Lok-shan; Pupils' Teachers' Prize 3rd year, Tan Shu-shan; Pupils' Teachers' Prize 2nd year, Ling Tsang; Special Translation Prize E. to O. Lam Wan-po; Special Translation Prize C. to E. Lam Wan-po; Special Drawing; Prize (2nd Master), Ko Yau-chuen; Special Prize for Proficiency in Sports, Ko Kin-fan; Special Prize for Book-keeping Wong Pok-hin; Special for Maths (Monthly, Problem Paper), Shin Kwai-shan, Lau Pin-tsang and She Shing-pui, distinction in shorthand, S. A. Ismail; distinction in drawing, Chao Man-shan; history prizes, Lam Wan-po, Fok Ohng-wa, F. A. Xavier, Lau Hung-oh, Siu Took-mai, Pan Ping-chung, Yeung Ming-tat; composition prizes, S. A. Ismail, Wu Min, Lau Hung-oh, E. Haroon, Tsui Ping-tong, Chan Sai-pon, Ku Ohik-fu, Lau Pui-lai, Sham Shan, Lau Tsan-in, Wan King-oh.

Hongkong University Certificates:—Matriculation: A. J. Braga, M. Aslam Khan, Wei Lan-sing, Lau Hon-cho, Lam Wan-po, Wong Kwok-in, Shin Lok-shan, Cyril Laing, Li Pak-hung, Senior Local: Sheikh Akbar Ismail, Junior Local: Chao Man-shan, Edward Ho-tung, F. A. Xavier, S. E. Ahmed, S. Haroon, E. Haroon, Tsui Ping-tong, Yeung Kuan-lam, Lo Man-ho, Tam Wei-ying, Lo Ki-san, Li Chung-shi, U. Kam-ping, Shi In-tak, Mok Tsai-tin, Wu Min, Chao Po-sham, Chan Kwan-shut, Lau Ka-tat, Kwok Laen-hing, Cheung Yuk-kwan, Tam Yang-ki, Wong Shui-hing, Tsang Chung-nin, Wong Pok-hing, Ko Kin-fan, Fung Kee-yuen, Lau Hung-oh, Tse In-kin, Wong Lo-ka, Chan Ping-sham, Chan Man-kam, Lau Wai-kin, Lau Kin-fan, Lau Ping-tang, Fok Ohng-wa, Kwok U-hi, Chan Tse-tsoi, Lee Pak-nun, Lo Wai-kwan, Wong Tin-ah, Sui Tack-mui, Henry Hall, Wong Sai-yun, So Sai and Chan Man-hap.

Mr. Severn's Speech.

In addressing the assembly, the Hon. Mr. Olad Severn said that the Headmaster's report was entirely satisfactory, both as regards numbers and efficiency. There had been a tendency for figures to fall during the last few years, and it was very satisfactory to note that they were now rising, for which he wished to congratulate the Headmaster and the staff. With regard to ladies teaching in the school, it was hoped that the study of English would greatly benefit by their presence. Speaking of the educational ladder provided for a boy who went to a Government school, first through Queen's College and then to the University, Mr. Severn said there had been a tendency to promote boys in their classes too rapidly, with the result that when tested by the University standard their weaknesses had been exposed. The system of giving boys an educational ladder by primary schools, secondary schools, and university such as they in Hongkong strove to do was the same system as Mr. Fisher, of the Board of Education, was striving to do at home. It was all part of the democratic spirit of the age. In Hongkong it was essential that boys should be well grounded in English before going to the University, so as to be able to take advantage of the lectures in the faculty which they entered. It was no use promoting boys to the upper school unless they were fit for it, for the idea should be to get as high a percentage as possible to pass with credit the Senior Matriculation examination of the Hongkong University. Having referred to the excellent work done by the Rev. Mr. Wells; the late translation master, the speaker made reference to vernacular teaching, which he said had always been a feature of the College. Congratulating the school on its progress in athletics, he referred to volleyball, which was a game of great value, although comparatively new. That the school had won the Senior Football Shield was very gratifying. The school's Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade under Mr. Tanner was contributing to do a valuable work, and it was a form of gratuitous public service which dominated the school.

A TEST CASE.

Interesting Point in Police Court.

At the Police Court this morning, the case in which a number of men were charged with being found on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company was continued before Mr. J. R. Wood.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing his Worship raised the question as to whether the Ordinance which makes it an offence for a stranger to be found in the servant quarters of a house could be applied to the premises of a Company, such as in the present case. He said he would like the point argued; and this morning Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared and strongly contended that the Ordinance was applicable to persons who were found on Company premises. He quoted several cases and went into all the features of the point involved.

Billiards Championship.

The first match in the Hongkong Billiards Championship will take place on Saturday at 9 p.m., between Mr. O. W. Hart (Phoenix) and Mr. J. Parker (Engineers' Institute).

Model Village for Soldiers.

A feature of an exhibition held at New Bond-street Gallery is a banner to the memory of the late Major W. Redmond, made by disabled men of his late regiment. It is a stencil work on tapestry, a form of industry now being extensively exploited in connection with wounded soldiers, for whom it is proposed to establish a model village near Sheffield.

which was of great value to the community.

He referred to a speech he made at the College in 1912 on the eve of Empire Day, speaking on responsibility and self-sacrifice. He then pointed out the value of good citizenship and gratuitous public service, mentioning that amongst those who had been foremost in such service in Hongkong were the scholars of Queen's College. That position had been well maintained. The present Chinese unofficial members of the Legislative Council were old Queen's boys, and there were many others, among whom was Mr. Ho Kom-tong. The war had given a great impetus to such service, an outstanding example being the formation of the Police Reserve. During the past two years members of that force had given up a good deal of their spare time to become efficient. There were six present students in that force and the number of past students was very large. In closing, Mr. Severn referred to the approaching departure of Mr. Dealy, the Headmaster, saying that the College was suffering a great loss in his retirement. Mr. Dealy had been for more than thirty years connected with the school. It was a wonderful record. He had acted as second master nearly 23 years ago and for the past nine years had been headmaster. The pupils who had passed through his hands had numbered many thousands and his teachings had had a great influence in shaping the lives and character of many of the most prominent men of the business and professional life of Hongkong. It was a life work and one that could, he was sure, be looked back upon with pride and pleasure. He could confidently assure Mr. Dealy that he would carry into his retirement the best wishes of the Government as well as of the generations of scholars he had trained within these walls. (Loud Applause.)

On the call of Mr. Severn, the boys gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Dealy, who, briefly, acknowledged the tribute, saying it would be a veritable uprooting to leave. Cheers were also given for His Majesty the King and the British Empire, the visitors, and students for the Headmaster, the staff, and the school. The day being so much enjoyed by the pupils, the school was closed with a song.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Rubber Outlook.
 London, December 5.—The tone of the rubber share market has been quiet and even, daily the majority of quotations have declined. After the long continued upward movement, it is not at all surprising to see something of a reaction, and the market will be none the worse for getting rid of any holders who feel a lack of confidence. Although there is a pause in the all-round buying which has characterized the market for many months past, it is noticeable that purchasers soon appear for any lot of promising shares which come on offer at tempting levels. The lowering of quotations with the object of bringing back shares has not met with any marked success. Holders still show little disposition to sell. The following statement on the "Business of Shares," made by "G. V. W." in the Financial News, may be of interest. Many reasons for the recent decline in Rubbers have been given, including the increased cost presented in some instances, the onerous operations of the excess profits duty, and the possible outcome and development of the shortage of freight. These are sufficiently serious to be contemplated with due consideration, although, discharging merely the last-mentioned of them, it may be pointed out that any restriction in the market for the commodity emerging from scarcity of tonnage must have its compensation in higher prices created by short supplies, for the employment of rubber for war purposes is considerable and persistent. The public of nowadays has a sharp eye on the earning capacity of rubber cultivation concerns, and with an equally keen perception of the potentialities of the industry, is prepared to ignore passing phases in the situation in favour of the possibilities of the future. In such circumstances it is necessary to look further ahead for that which is really at the bottom of the recent neglect of Rubbers, and the accompanying reaction in quotations, which, after all does not amount to much. The actual fact is that neither the Rubber nor the Industrial Market can live in activity while the other "dums." There is never sufficient energy to keep both markets on the move simultaneously. This has been observable ever since Rubber shares came under public notice. During the Rubber boom, Industrials stood aside in the cold. Whenever the latter class of shares has really set going, Rubbers experience a lull, and it has been a case of the one on and the other off ever since. The Rubber market had a long innings before it was ousted by the attractions of the Shipping and Armament sections. When profit-taking to any extent develops among these attention will again be turned to Rubbers. Watch it.

The Death of Coal.
 Scarcity of coal is creating an acute situation in the business world, and the resulting increase in fuel cost, although the situation in Japan has not yet gone to such an extreme degree as in America, is described by the Japanese Consul-General in New York in his latest report to the Tokyo Foreign Office, says the Japan Advertiser. The price of coal is on the up-grade here, continues the Tokyo paper. Ibaraki anthracite men have, for instance, issued a circular announcing another rise in their quotations, by 1 to 1.13 per ton, as the result of their repeated conferences during the past few days. Their statement well describes the general situation in the coal market. It says that demand has increased apace lately, but the stock in the market has fallen off by degrees on account of the decreased supply. The situation is described as "apprehensive" by railways and ship-owners, while at mines or provincial coal depots the stock is being accumulated to the advantage of mine operators. Accordingly they have raised their quotations. This applies to the other qualities of Japanese coal. It is true that the yield at the different coal fields is increasing at a comparatively slow pace quite out of keeping with the gain in demand. The decrease or scarcity

of space is mostly responsible for the growing decline in the visible stock in the market and the consequent advance in prices. In Ibaraki the situation is worse than in Ibaraki, the ruling prices being much higher. However, the situation is not so acute as in America, where, according to a report from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, freight cars congested at railway terminals number more than 25,000 and must wait for the loading on ships of the freight they hold. This is partly due to the lack of system among the different lines. The transportation of coal is affected by this holding up cars at terminals. In the East an extreme degree of trouble and damages is sustained. Every municipality has lately issued regulations for the relief of this trouble, the first step being to restrict the use of electricity. Lately, continues the consular report, the coal famine in America has been made more acute by the great cold and snow storms which have visited the United States and in some states the situation is critical. In the city of New York many measures have been devised to save coal. Theatres and hotels have been instructed to restrict the use of electricity to the maximum point while factories have either shut down or suspended operations. Public schools have also been compelled to stop giving lessons temporarily, with the result that more than 300,000 children are left without regular schooling. At Patterson, N. J., continues the consular report, factories, machine users, town officials, and fuel commissioners held a joint conference on January 14 and passed a resolution that all factories which are not concerned in the manufacture of munitions should be urged to be closed a week or ten days. In all states in the East authorities are contemplating how to meet with the situation, trying to choose between the plan of fixing every Monday as an industrial holiday and that of shutting down for the present those factories which turn out articles not urgently required. Some steamers bound for Europe have been compelled to postpone their departure more than a week on account of the lack of bunker coal.

Oil Supplies.
 Mr. Charles Greenway, at the meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, referred to the question of securing an adequate supply of oil to meet the present and future needs of the Empire. The enormous increase in the consumption of oil by motor transport and aircraft led Mr. Walter Long to remark in the House of Commons recently that "oil is probably more important than anything else." In the United States demand is over-taking supply, and doubts are beginning to be expressed as to whether she will be able to continue to export it very much longer. For this reason Mr. Greenway approves the step taken by the Department which has been recently constituted under the presidency of Mr. Long in his efforts to promote the production of indigenous oil. But he thinks it is more important that there should be an extension of the policy initiated when the Government secured a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Company. He means by this the formation of an "all British" company, similarly controlled and free from foreign interest of any kind to deal with the development of oilfields outside the British Isles.

Straits Rice Problem.
 As the prohibition of shipments of rice to Singapore and Straits ports greatly affects the business of the members of the Straits Rice Merchants' Association it held a very largely attended meeting on January 14 at Rangoon and discussed what was to be done to bring to the notice of Government the harmful effect of the prohibition would have on the business. After a lengthy discussion, Messrs. Yeo Eng Ryan and Khoo Suan Sean were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial on behalf of the Association and send it to the Lieutenant Governor.

Railway Appointment.
 Mr. Samuel J. Hangerford, who for the past seven years has occupied the position of superintendent of rolling stock to the Canadian Northern Railway, has been appointed general manager of the company's eastern lines in succession to Mr. L. O. Fitch, resigned. In the Canadian railway world Mr. Hangerford is a well-known figure. Born near Bedford, Quebec, in 1872, he entered the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a machinist's apprentice. Later he became locomotive foreman at Megantic, Quebec, and subsequently he was made superintendent of the locomotive shops at Winnipeg, and in 1908 superintendent of shops, a position he retained until March, 1910, when he became associated with the Canadian Northern Railway at Winnipeg.

An Important Mineral.
 Thorium has become a most important mineral, since oxide of thorium is essential for making incandescent gas mantles. Monasite sand, from which it is prepared, is very sparsely distributed, and the principal supply has hitherto come from Brazil, the Germans, needless to say, having secured the largest supply. Great Britain generally manages to come in, though it is always late, and it is interesting to know that recent deposits of monasite sand have been discovered in Ceylon. Tests made of it are so promising that the necessary machinery has been ordered by the Government of Ceylon, which intends to work the deposits. Other sources of thorium have been discovered in the island, which is good news, because it encourages the belief that with careful inquiry the Empire will be able to prove itself self-contained with regard to the supply of all its needs.

Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.
 The report for year to Dec. 31 last states that the gross receipts amounted to £1,221,497, against £954,629.19.7d. for the previous year. The working expenses, including £47,607 for maintenance of cables, absorbed £430,244, against £386,872 for previous year, leaving £791,253, and £381,616 was brought in, making £339,070. From this balance £248,853 provided for income-tax and excess profits duty, payable in England, and £30,086 for interest on mortgage debenture stock, leaving £553,121, out of which four dividends of 13 per cent. each and a bonus of 2 per cent. were paid, making 8 per cent. for year, free of tax. The balance of £333,121 has been disposed of by transferring £250,000 to general reserve fund, and carrying forward £83,121. The agreement entered into by the French Government with the company in 1884, for providing and maintaining under a subsidy arrangement, cable communication between Cochin China and Tonquin having expired, the cable has been sold and transferred to the Government. After crediting capital expenditure with the cost of the cable, £121,455, which was originally debited to that account, the loss resulting from the transaction, amounting to £28,154, has been debited to general reserve.

Australian Copper.
 The Australian Copper Producers' Association, has been formed, entirely to control the shipping and selling of copper on a co-operative basis. Before the war copper was sold almost entirely through the German metal ring.

Swedish Trade with England.
 Stockholm, Nov. 12.—The Swedish Government has made concessions to shippers with a view to facilitating trade with Great Britain and her Colonies and Colonies. It is officially announced that it will be no longer necessary in certain cases to consult the War Trade Commission before applying to the British Consulate for certificates of origin. Exporters will be entitled, for instance, to a certificate on declaring that not more than 5 per cent of the goods employed in the manufactured articles (or in exceptional cases 25 per cent) is of foreign origin.

Exchequer Bonds for Java Sugar.
 The Allgemeine Handelsblatt gives the following details regarding the financing of the purchases of Java sugar this year by the British Government. The sellers received in payment five per cent. Exchequer Bonds, dated November 7, and running for three years. Capital and interest are payable at the option of the holder in Dutch currency or in sterling at the fixed exchange of 12 florins to the pound. The bonds are taken over at 98 per cent, and need not be held for the full period of three years. A holder can at any time lodge the bonds for sale with Messrs. Hope and Co., of Amsterdam, who will advise the Bank of England of this deposit, when the Bank of England will transfer by cable the proceeds to Holland at the minimum rate of 12 1/2 to the pound. Should the holder desire he can redeem the bonds in sterling through any bank in London designated by him at the rate of 98 per cent for bonds redeemed in 1918, at 99 per cent in 1919, and at par in 1920.

Home Markets.
 London, December 5.—The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4 1/2 per cent, and discount for four months Bank bills 4 1/2-16 per cent. The silver market has been quiet and inactive, bars being still quoted at £211, per cwt. The rubber share market has been quiet, and quotations generally show a decline. The United Latex Plantations, Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. Offices have met with good competition, and full values have been realised. The sugar market has been firm at the Government fixed prices. Peppers are dull, and business unimportant. In rice demand continues good at the fixed rates. Manila hemp has been steady at the Government prices. Plantation rubber has displayed a somewhat weaker tendency, standard No. 1 crepe being now quoted 2s. 5 1/2 per lb., and smoked sheets 2s. 4 1/2 per lb. Fine hard para is 2s. 5 1/2 per lb. Straits tin is £293 5s. to £293 10s. for cash, and £291 to £292 10s. for three months' delivery.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; S.A.—SALES;
 B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks B. & S. \$ 625

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$300

North China n. \$115

Unions n. \$765

Yangtzes n. ex 78 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$137

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$78

Steamboats n. \$16

Indos (Def.) n. \$160

Indos (Pref.) n. \$334

Shells n. 112-1

Ferries n. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$89

Malabons n. \$34

MINING.

Kailans n. \$81-

Langkats n. \$144

Ranhs n. \$250-

Tronohs n. \$30-

Urals n. \$27-

Oriental Cons. n. \$27-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$95

Kowloon Docks n. \$129

Shai Docks n. & S. \$80

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$90

H. K. Hotels n. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$364

H. K. East. n. \$61

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands n. \$70

West Points n. \$78

Reclamations n. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$170

Kung Yiks n. \$140

Shai Cottons n. \$125

Yangtzepeos n. \$120

Oriental n. \$40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$94

China Light & P. n. \$4

Providents n. \$7.50

Dairy Farms n. \$80

Green Islands n. \$7.90

H. K. Electrics n. \$4.8

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$150

Ropes n. \$30

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Levels n. \$64

Trams, Peak, Old n. \$84

Trams, Peak, New n. \$10

Laundries n. \$4

U. Waterboats n. & d. \$114

Watsons n. \$84

Wm. Powells n. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers,
 Princes Building.
 Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/2

30 d/s 2/11 1/2

60 d/s 3/16

4 m/s 3/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 128

T/T Japan 137 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 71

co & New York 71

T/T Java 1603 1/2

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 406

Demand, Paris 406 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C. 3/1

4 m/s. D/P 3/1 1/2

6 m/s. L.C. 3/1 1/2

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/1 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 72 1/2

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 421

6 m/s. France 426

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 142

Demand, Singapore 128

On Haiphong 142 prem.

On Saigon 142

On Bangkok 51 1/2

Sovereign 6.60 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 42.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 42 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB 11/00

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 7 1/2 % dis

Chinese, 10 " 7 1/2 %

Hongkong 20 cts. c. % par

" 10 " %

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000
 (1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Barthelot.

General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROGER DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 AM to 10.15 AM Every 15 Mins.

10.15 AM to 10.30 AM Every 15 Mins.

10.30 AM to 10.45 AM Every 15 Mins.

10.45 AM to 11.00 AM Every 15 Mins.

11.00 AM to 11.15 AM Every 15 Mins.

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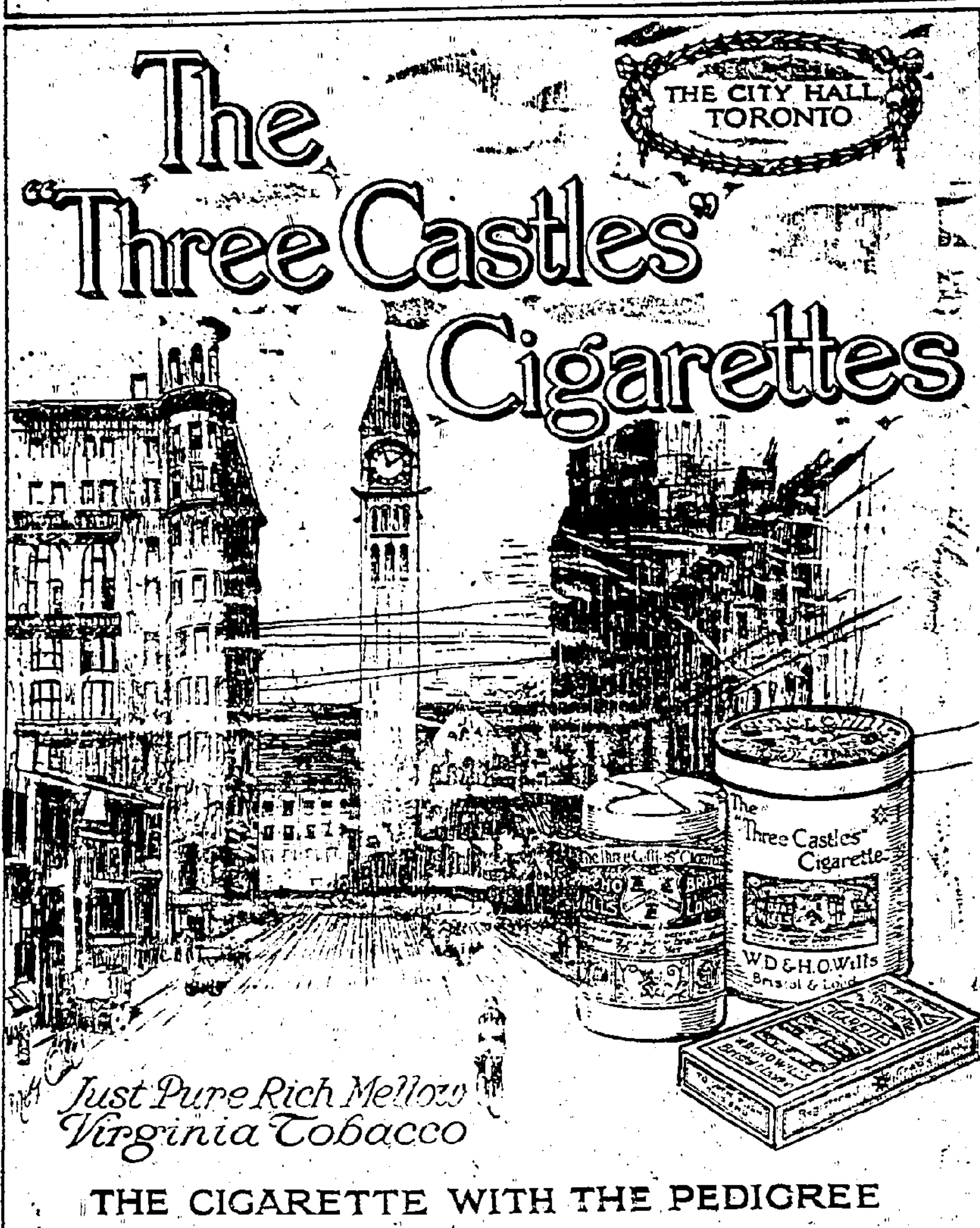
6.30 PM to 6.45 PM Every 15 Mins.

6.45 PM to 7.00 PM Every 15 Mins.

7.00 PM to 7.15 PM Every 15 Mins.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



THE CITY HALL TORONTO

Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 23rd day of February, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February, to SATURDAY the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of February, 1918, at noon, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) By the deletion of the word "twice" in the second line and the word "Half" in the fourth line of Article No. 53.

(b) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the first, seventh and last lines; the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the eighth line; and the insertion of the word "an" between the words "at" and "ordinary" in the seventh line, of Article No. 61.

(c) By the deletion of the word "Half" in the third and fifth lines and the substitution of the word "an" for the "in" in the third and fifth lines, and the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the third and sixth lines of Article No. 62.

(d) By the deletion of the word "Half" and the substitution of the word "meeting" for "meetings" in the first line of Article No. 90.

(e) By the deletion of the word "Half" wherever appearing in Article No. 93.

(f) That the following clause be inserted in Article 107 after Sub clause (p), (hereof, namely, (p) a, —

(p) a. To employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing, improving and maintaining any of the property of the Company, and in or for such other purposes as the Directors shall in their discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company."

(g) By the deletion of the word "half" in the fourth line of Article No. 111.

(h) By the deletion of the word "half" in the first line of Article No. 126.

(i) By the substitution of the word "Once" for "twice" in the first line of Article No. 129.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 29th day of January, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 6, 11h. 0m. — No return from Japan, Vladivostok and Waihaiwei. The anticyclone has probably passed into the Pacific, and another has developed over N. China. Pressure has increased moderately along the east coast and slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over Indo-China.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 00.8 inch against an average of 1.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N.E. winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, some drizzling rain.
Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

February 6, a.m.

Station.

Hours.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Winds.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vostock 6a

Nemuro 5a

Shanghai 5a

Tokio 5a

Kobe 5a

Nagasaki 5a

Yokohama 5a

Osaka 5a

Kiushu 5a

Amoy 5a

Swatow 5a

Taipei 5a

Tientsin 5a

Peking 5a

Harbin 5a

Manchuria 5a

Wuchow 5a

Shanghai 5a

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

The 6th and 7th February, 1918.

7th & 8th Episodes

of

"THE GREAT SECRET."

THE YELLOW CLAW & A CLEW FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Pathe's American Gazette

AND

Various Comics.

Look out for the opening date of

THE FATAL RING & PEARL WHITE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day," 23rd April, 1918.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

\$500,000 (HONGKONG CURRENCY)

or more or less according to subscriptions

PROSPECTUS

Tickets \$500. each.

Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1915 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent. will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent. will be given to War Charities.

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

First Prize 50 per cent.

Second " 15 " "

Third " 10 " "

Numerous smaller prizes ranging in amount from H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Saturday, the 13th April, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong, whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, (President).

H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.

N. J. STABB, Esq. (Vice-President).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C.

J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).

G. S. ARCHBUTT, Esq.

H. W. BIRD, Esq.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Esq.

W. J. ELDRIDGE, Esq.

H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.

L. N. LEEFE, Esq.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C.

J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer).

JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after a date to be announced shortly.

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer).

CHAS. BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary).

St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, by George William

Cole, at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

POST OFFICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

Monday the 11th inst., being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed.

There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry Counter at the South-West of the building.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m., and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary letters as on Sundays.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengso and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... 1.80
Do. 11 lbs. ... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG

LAST GRAND CONCERT

THURSDAY,

7th. February,

at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH

(PIANO.)

M. PIASTRO

(VIOLIN.)

BOOKING AT
MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:

\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



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